

consolidates their relevant functions within the State Department. This \$200 million reduction in operating expenses abolishes duplicative legislative, legal, and administrative personnel. In addition, with the savings derived from the ending these wasteful programs, we are able to fully fund narcotics control, antiterrorism, and security programs.

Streamlining the foreign aid bureaucracy and prioritizing our commitments abroad allows us to continue our deficit slashing agenda. The bill moves us closer to that goal and represents a step in the right direction. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to keep our budgetary goals in mind as we continue to debate and fine tune this bill.

HISTORY PROPERLY DISPLAYED

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorial from the May 16, 1995, Omaha World-Herald. This editorial properly praises the National Archives for its straightforward approach to displaying World War II artifacts, photos, letters, and recordings. As the editorial notes, the National Archives has appropriately chosen to allow visitors to examine the display without being subjected to unnecessary and slanted commentary.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, May 16, 1995]

SIMPLE ARTIFACTS, PHOTOS, LETTERS
DESCRIBE WAR; NO NEED FOR 'SPIN'

While the Smithsonian Institution was giving itself a black eye over its proposed Enola Gay display, a different kind of World War II exhibit was being prepared a few blocks away.

Historians at the National Archives assembled artifacts, photographs, letters and recordings to tell the story of America's involvement in World War II from Pearl Harbor to V-J Day. Their display tells the story with power and poignancy—and without the accusatory spin that tainted the Smithsonian's proposed Enola Gay display, with its condemnation of the U.S. use of atomic weapons.

The Archives display includes General Eisenhower's handwritten draft of the statement with which he planned to blame himself if the Normandy invasion failed. There is a bit of red fabric cut from the American flag that was surrendered to the Japanese on Corregidor. The cloth was preserved by American POWs, carried on the Bataan death march as a sacred symbol of their love for America, passed from one GI to another until the end of the war.

The Pearl Harbor attack is stunningly seen in a film shot by a Navy photographer who happened to be on deck with his camera when the bombs started to fall. Hitler and his cronies are shown in a photo album kept by Eva Braun. The display includes photos of battle scenes, victory celebrations and everyday life in the 1940s.

Giving the display a special quality are letters and diaries penned by the great and the ordinary.

A declassified message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to President Franklin Roosevelt is signed only with the word "Prime." An American mother writes movingly to a son who will never live to read her words.

The letters come from both sides of the battle line. A letter by a Japanese officer explains why he felt the war was justified—America, he said, had denied his country access to natural resources. A Japanese soldier writes tenderly of his concern for his young sister as the tide of war turns against Japan. Gen. Erwin Rommel of the Wehrmacht expresses affection for his wife.

Of the U.S. use of atomic bombs, the text says, "Argument about their employment has continued almost increasingly ever since 1945, but in the context of the time, they were seen as, and almost certainly were; life-saving shortcuts to the end of the war."

The assessment is reasonable.

A few days ago, a citizen's committee made public a report about the future of the Smithsonian. The panel said the facility should not become a "home for congratulation." The inclusion of that sneering statement suggests that someone on the panel wanted the Smithsonian to become a court in which the United States and Western civilization in general can regularly be put on trial.

Good history, of course, isn't cheerleading. But neither does it consist of condemning earlier generations because they didn't live up to the politically correct standards of the present. Some of the best history consists of unadorned facts, presented in their context. That is what the National Archives, to its credit, has produced.

IN MEMORY OF RICHARD SITER, U.S. NAVY

HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day approaches again this year, many people and families around this Nation prepare weekend trips, picnics and barbecues. They can do so because of the selfless service and sacrifice of the millions of men and women who have served in the armed forces throughout our history. These people defend and provide the very freedoms we enjoy everyday, not to mention those luxurious moments we look forward to spending with loved ones on days like Memorial Day.

However, for a great deal of Americans, Memorial Day takes on a much more personal meaning, a reminder of the loss of a loved one. It is a time when millions of Americans reflect on the memory of a loved one who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our nation and our freedoms. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pay tribute to the service of one such American hero from the town of Philmont, NY in my congressional district, Lt. Richard Siter, U.S. Navy.

In the summer of 1992, Lieutenant Siter was stationed aboard the air craft carrier, *USS John F. Kennedy* off the coast of Puerto Rico. Richard was a radar specialist in the Navy's air division and was assigned to an E-C2 Hawkeye aircraft. On July 31, 1992, Lieutenant Siter and the four other members of the five man crew, were flying over the waters of the Atlantic, well north of Puerto Rico, comprising the defense of our eastern shore. Upon their return flight to the *USS John F. Kennedy*, the five members of this Hawkeye crew would suffer a terrible accident. Their craft went down 75 miles north of Puerto Rico with no survivors. Tragically, the body of Lieutenant

Siter and his fellow crewmen were never found.

Mr. Speaker, these are the people we should hold near and dear to our hearts as this Memorial Day draws near. As we celebrate the golden anniversary of the end of World War II and remember the thousands who gave their lives in that monumental war, let us not forget those, like Richard Siter, who put their lives on the line daily to provide the blanket of freedom beneath which our Nation and our way of life has thrived.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would ask that you, and all Members, join me in paying tribute to the service of Lt. Richard Siter and send our condolences to his family. While they suffered through the initial uncertainty of his whereabouts, they can be bolstered by the certainty that Richard is indeed counted amongst great Americans. May he be both in our hearts and our minds this Memorial Day and always.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. MARTIN AND RALPH KERMOIAN

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in a few days, two of California's most outstanding educators will retire after years of effective public service.

Both James J. Martin and Ralph Kermoian have served the Lafayette School District for 25 years. Dr. Martin is currently serving as superintendent of the district, and Mr. Kermoian is assistant superintendent. Over the years, they have filled many other roles in educational administration.

As of July 1, these dedicated men will leave the Lafayette School District to pursue other ventures. Their presence will be missed by the thousands of present and former students who have benefited from their dedicated stewardship of Lafayette's schools.

It is a pleasure for me to join with the entire Lafayette community in thanking James Martin and Ralph Kermoian for all they have done to enhance learning in the East Bay region. Bestowing the precious gift of knowledge on young minds is both a challenge and a vital need, and James and Ralph deserve much credit for their roles in preparing future generations for tomorrow. I am most pleased to recognize them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF PIO NONO COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL AND THE 50TH AN- NIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF DON BOSCO HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. I would like to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Milwaukee's Pio Nono College and High School and the 50th anniversary of the founding of my alma mater, Don Bosco High School.

For more than a century, quality Catholic education has been available on Milwaukee's South Side thanks to the traditions forged by Pio Nono College and High School and by Don Bosco High School. Although these two outstanding schools have since merged to become Milwaukee's Thomas More High School, the standards of excellence and commitment to Catholic principles which they established remain as strong and true as ever.

Pio Nono College was founded in 1870 and initially trained young men in music and teaching. For a time, Pio Nono stood as one of this country's foremost centers of Catholic liturgical music. As the educational needs of the Milwaukee diocese evolved, the focus of Pio Nono changed. Over the years, Pio Nono was transformed into a boarding and day school for young men, later into the St. Francis Minor Seminary, and by 1965, into Pio Nono High School. Throughout these changes, Pio Nono's commitment to providing quality Catholic education never wavered.

By the mid 1940's, the need arose on Milwaukee's South Side for a high school serving young men who sought a Catholic education, but who were not called to join a seminary. In 1945, Don Bosco High School was founded in response to that need. For the next two and a half decades, Don Bosco High School, under the guidance of the Marianist order of priests and brothers, prepared scores of Milwaukee's young men for the lifetime of challenges that lay before them. I am very proud to be among those members of our community who received their scholastic and spiritual foundation at Don Bosco.

By the late 1960's, the needs of the Milwaukee diocese had again changed, and in 1972, these two institutions were merged into Thomas More High School. This year, as we celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Pio Nono and the 50th anniversary of the founding of Don Bosco, we can be proud that the traditions of those outstanding schools are being carried forward into the future by Thomas More. The alumni of Pio Nono, Don Bosco, and Thomas More owe a debt of thanks to the men and women, past and present, who cared enough to make quality and affordable Catholic education available to our community.

TACOMA AMENDMENT TO H.R. 961 CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I rise today to supplement the discussion we and several of our distinguished colleagues had on May 11, 1995. We were successful in amending H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments Act of 1995. During the debate, Mr. Emerson offered his amendment, and then accepted the substitute to his amendment that was offered by Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Tate. The substitute for the amendment is called the Tacoma amendment and is described as follows.

The amendment would resolve the uncertainty in regulation of hydroelectric projects caused by the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision in PUD No. 1 of Jefferson County et al. Versus Washington Department of Ecology et al., known as the Tacoma case. In Tacoma, the Supreme Court ruled that State water quality agencies under section 401 of the Clean Water Act may determine whether a hydroelectric project qualifies as a designated use of a water body, prescribe flow conditions for the project, and impose conditions on the project under either State water quality standards for any other appropriate requirement of State law.

The Tacoma case brings section 401 of the Clean Water Act into conflict with the comprehensive licensing process already administered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] under the Federal Power Act [FPA]. Under the FPA, FERC exhaustively evaluates and balances all public values affected by a project in a lengthy and comprehensive process that requires a minimum of 5 years to complete. The considerations examined thoroughly by FERC include all aspects of water quality as well as a need for power, irrigation, flood control, recreation, effects on Indian tribes, effects on Federal lands, endangered species concerns, and effects of fish and wildlife habitat.

Thus, the problem with the Tacoma case is two-fold. First, it creates duplication by allowing for 50 mini-FERC processes at the State level to be added to the already costly and burdensome process before FERC. Second, it potentially leaves hydroelectric licensing conditions in the hands of agencies that are charged with maintaining only one value, namely water quality.

In recognition that hydroelectric development frequently presents conflicts among competing societal values, there must be an ultimate arbiter that resolves such conflicts on the basis of weighing and balancing all interests. FERC is charged with filling that role under Federal law. If licensing conditions are left in the hands of water quality agencies who have no responsibility to the overall public interest it is inevitable that licensing decisions will be made on the basis of environmental impacts alone.

The amendment is a compromise approach to the Tacoma problem which is supported by the hydroelectric industry. It uses as departure point the fact that the Supreme Court in Tacoma explicitly left open the question of what happens when section 401 conditions conflict with licensing conditions chosen by FERC. The amendment would allow State water quality agencies to exercise the broad reach of authority under Tacoma, but State-imposed conditions would yield in situations where FERC finds inconsistency with the purposes and requirements under the Federal Power Act. These situations should be rare.

The Tacoma amendment is not a perfect solution for the hydroelectric industry, but an attempt to meet the States halfway. As directed by Chairman SHUSTER at the full committee markup of H.R. 961, representatives of the hydroelectric industry have met with the National Governors Association and the Western States Water Council in an attempt to achieve a consensus approach. These efforts have not been successful; nor have State interests come forward with any alternatives of their own. Resolution of the Tacoma issue is

essential to the continued viability of hydroelectric resources since the majority of existing projects will undergo relicensing, and therefore section 401 certification, within the near future.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ENFIELD SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS IN EN- FIELD, CT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise to commend the many students, parents, educators, and professionals who are members of the Enfield Substance Abuse Prevention Council and will be honored for their efforts to raise community awareness of substance abuse.

This evening, at Enrico Fermi High School, the council will be hosting a celebration of youth to recognize the dedication and accomplishments of the volunteers, both children and adults, who have volunteered their time, energy, and experience to causes or projects whose mission is related to substance abuse prevention.

Substance abuse prevention is critical to the health and prosperity of all citizens, and I express my appreciation to all of the volunteers who have worked together and daily demonstrate their commitment to the quality of life in Enfield, CT.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT WIENS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Mr. Robert Wiens of Redlands, CA. Bob, a dedicated professional and longtime community activist, has retired as the president and chief executive officer of Redlands Federal Bank after 38 years of service to Inland Empire. A tribute dinner will be held in his honor on June 17 with the proceeds of the event going to the Inland Empire Habitat for Humanity.

Bob Wiens graduated from the University of Redlands in 1956 and later attended Indiana University's Graduate School of Savings and Loan. Following graduation, Bob went to work at Redlands Federal Bank where he spent almost the next 40 years of his professional life, moving up the professional ranks and leaving an indelible impression upon the bank and the local community. In his first 27 years with Redlands Federal, Bob served as a bank teller, manager of the Beaumont and Yucaipa branches, corporate secretary, treasurer/controller, and executive vice-president. In 1983, Bob became president and chief operating officer, and 3 years later, became president and chief executive officer. Bob became chairman, president, and chief executive officer in 1992.

To say the least, Bob Wiens has played an extraordinary and critical role in our community. Since 1976, he has served in numerous